1. Perm, do the counterplan: **Merriam-Webster**[[1]](#footnote-1) defines “pay” as is to [with obj.] give (someone) money that is due for work done, goods received, or a debt incurred

The CP gives some of the money to corporations, but still requires them to pay a living wage. That’s why a corporation couldn’t just take the money and reinvest it in the business.

You clarify an implementation mechanism for the aff, which is legitimate perm ground – otherwise every neg could just specify something that wasn’t explicitly in the plan text as a counteradvocacy. It’s not a real opportunity cost to the aff, since it’s a way of doing it, so competition is illogical and it means the neg could just coopt aff offense with more spec no matter what which makes it impossible to be aff.

2. Err aff on solvency – there’s never been a large-scale implementation of a wage subsidy, there are major implementation questions that mean it probably gets exploited. **Drum ‘13[[2]](#footnote-2)**

Third, **wage subsidies can be trick**y to implement. Are they **temporary or permanent? Targeted or universal?** Are they in addition to the EITC or a replacement? **How do you prevent employers from gaming the system and reducing wages because** they know the wage **subsidy will make up the difference?** There may be answers to these questions, but they aren't trivial. Finally, wage **subsidies haven't been widely adopted** elsewhere, **which means there isn't** a lot of **compelling research to show how well they'd work.** There are good reasons to be optimistic about wage subsidies, but as far as I know, they're still fairly untested.

3. Having to pay the higher wages is a crucial basis for worker respect since the payment is implicitly a value judgment – otherwise workers will be treated really poorly. **Rogers ‘14[[3]](#footnote-3)**

Ultimately, transfers that are not accompanied by wage regulations can substantially undermine social equality even as they create employment opportunities. For example, consider the effects on low-wage labor markets if the minimum wage were repealed altogether and replaced with the EITC or a general wage subsidy. At a certain market wage—say, $2 an hour— even middle-class families would have lives of luxury. Food would be cheap. Few such families would mow their own lawn or clean their own house anymore. Many could even hire a butler, or a chef, or perhaps a chauffeur to make long commutes more tolerable. Notably, those workers might even have a decent standard of living if the EITC or wage subsidy were high enough. But history strongly suggests that many would treat all those $2-an-hour servants poorly, reasoning that their low wages must be due to some moral failing and consum ers’ lives of leisure due to some moral virtue

4. Plan is key to give workers the power to fight for future gains. It enables them to resist domination in other aspects of their work. **Rogers[[4]](#footnote-4)**

2. Formal Legal Entitlements and Self-Respect.—Minimum wage laws also enhance workers’ self-respect by granting them formal legal entitlements vis-à-vis employers. This is in part an expressive effect of minimum wage laws, which are an easily grasped policy “that symbolizes the political system’s commitment to working people.”165 Such laws signal that the state and broader society view workers as worthy of legal protection, even when doing so imposes costs upon more powerful social groups, as captured well in the textile worker quote in this Article’s introduction. But the legal entitlements provided by minimum wage laws are not merely symbolic. Under such laws, workers can hale employers into court to prevent enforcement of labor contracts that pay less than the minimum, employers owe workers correlative duties, and state agencies stand ready to intervene on behalf of workers. The relationship between formal rights and self-respect is an enormous topic, but a few notes on that relationship within political and social theory should suffice to develop this point. Within liberalism, this idea seems to have animated Rawls’s argument that in a just society “self-respect is secured by the public affirmation of the status of equal citizenship for all” through protection of equal liberties,166 as well as through the fact that “everyone endorses the difference principle, itself a form of reciprocity.”167 Public affirmation of such rights helps demonstrate that rights-bearing individuals are moral equals of other citizens. Once that moral equality is clear, employers will not as readily subject such workers to abuses, and workers will more readily contest unfair treatment by employers and other private actors.

Outweighs on scope – you can solve the present instance of harm, but this enables employees enables them to fight future employer mistreatment. I create a structural force for future change.

5. Feelings of consideration and investment from the employer are a key driver of employee’s productivity.

**Iverson and Zatwick** write:

Roderick Iverson [Professor Emeritus @ UIowa] and Christopher Zatzick [Oraflea College of Business at Cal Poly]. THE EFFECTS OF DOWNSIZING ON LABOR PRODUCTIVITY: THE VALUE OF SHOWING CONSIDERATION FOR EMPLOYEES’ MORALE AND WELFARE IN HIGH-PERFORMANCE WORK SYSTEMS. Human Resource Management, January–February 2011, Vol. 50, No. 1, Pp. 29 – 44

The finding that showing consideration for employees’ morale and welfare during down-sizing is more important in HPWS extends prior research in several ways. First, our cur-rent results suggest that consideration is linked to labor productivity, an important relationship that builds on the original work of Chadwick et al. (2004). Additionally, our findings indicate that demonstrating consid-eration for employees is essential in organiza-tions with more extensive HPWS. Showing consideration requires considerable invest-ments in terms of increased communication, training, and openness, where organizations need to make decisions about what is plausi-ble given the constraints of a downsizing environment.

1. Merriam-Webster [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. (Kevin Drum [Political blogger/writer for Mother Jones.], “Wage Subsidies Might Be a Good Idea, But Republicans Will Never Support It”, December 2013) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Rogers, Brishen [Assistant Professor of Law, Temple University James E. Beasley School of Law]. "Justice at Work: Minimum Wage Laws and Social Equality." Texas Law Review 92 (2013): 1543. Brackets in original [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Rogers, Brishen [Assistant Professor of Law, Temple University James E. Beasley School of Law]. "Justice at Work: Minimum Wage Laws and Social Equality." Texas Law Review 92 (2013): 1543. Brackets in original [↑](#footnote-ref-4)